

# Progress report 2015

in accordance with Article 24(1) of Directive  
2012/27/EU

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By submitting this progress report, the Republic of Austria is fulfilling its reporting duty under Article 24(1) of the EED, which requires Member States to report on the progress achieved towards national energy efficiency targets by 30 April each year.

Annex XIV Part 1 of the EED stipulates that the report must contain the following minimum information:

- Indicators (for this purpose, the Commission asks Member States to fill in the template supplied on 27 March 2015);
- Where energy consumption remains stable or is growing in a given sector, reasons for this;
- major legislative and non-legislative measures implemented in the previous year;
- the total building floor area as of 1 January of the reporting year of the public buildings requiring renovation pursuant to Article 5;
- energy savings in public buildings pursuant to Article 5(6);
- energy savings pursuant to Article 7(1) (energy efficiency obligation scheme) and Article 7(9) (alternative measures);
- national targets may also be included.

This report contains a short overview of energy efficiency developments in Austria, the information required by Annex XIV Part 1 and the completed template. Savings pursuant to Article 7 cannot be included in this report, as the relevant data for 2014, the first obligation year, are not yet available and will not be able to be shown until the next report in 2016.

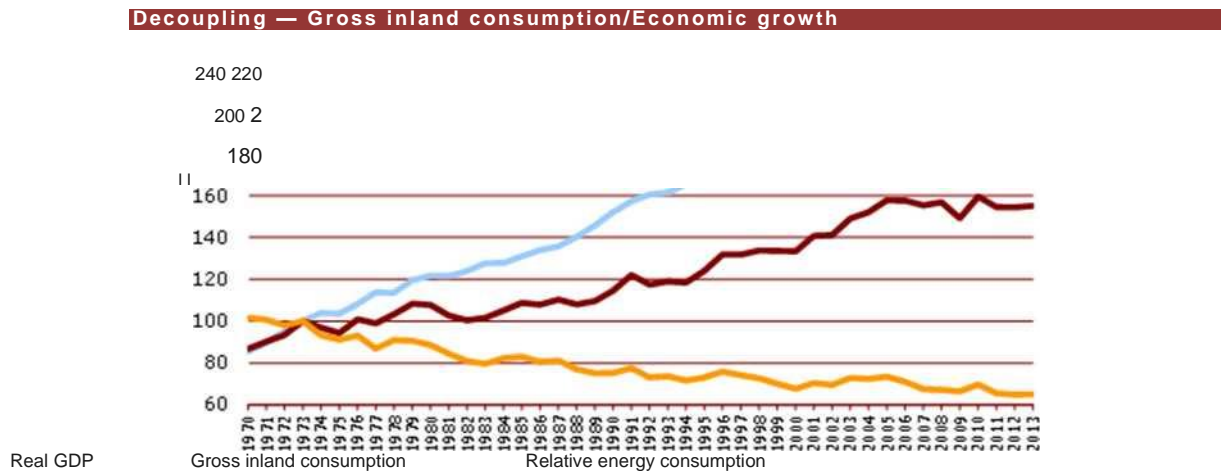
## **1. An overview of energy efficiency developments in Austria**

Austria is using a series of instruments and measures at both federal and state level to save energy and improve energy efficiency. These have made significant improvements in energy efficiency possible in recent decades.

Although Austria's real GDP increased by 138.2 % between 1973 and 2013, gross inland consumption in 2013 had increased by a comparatively small amount, i.e. 55.1 %, over the 1973 level.

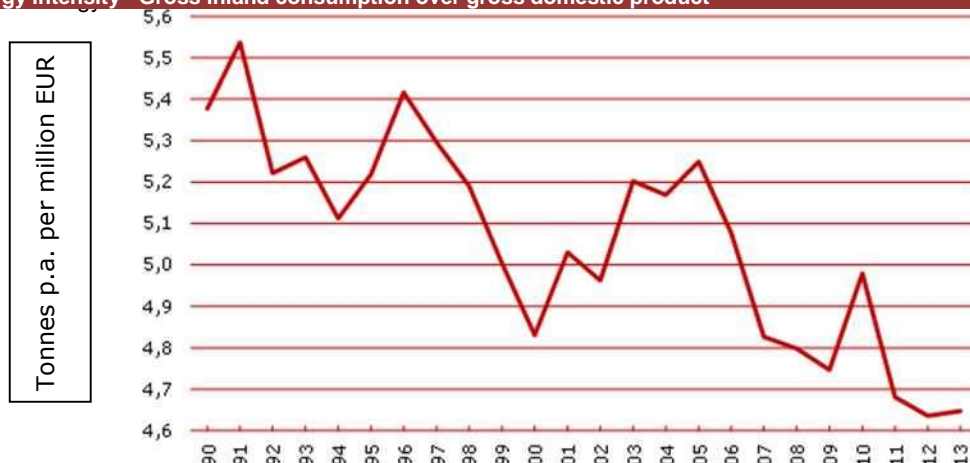
This means that the energy intensity or relative energy consumption (i.e. the amount of total energy required to produce a GDP unit) has fallen by 34.9 % or over one-third.

Chart: Decoupling — Gross inland consumption/Economic growth



In recent years, however, the decoupling of economic growth (GDP) and energy consumption has slowed somewhat, not least because of the existing high standard. Between 2000 and 2005 there was even a slight increase in relative energy consumption, as the graph shows. Subsequently, this ratio has once again improved significantly – by 11.5 % between 2005 and 2013, or around 1.8 % per year.

The fluctuations in the graph below show just how much changes in energy intensity – alongside other factors such as economic growth – are influenced by weather conditions. It was in part thanks to mild temperatures that in just one year – 2011 – relative energy intensity dropped by 6 % compared to 2010. Conversely, in 2012 and 2013, less favourable weather conditions than in 2011 meant that relative energy consumption fell by only 1.0 % (2012) and even rose again slightly (0.3 %) in 2013.

**Energy intensity - Gross inland consumption over gross domestic product****2. Statistical indicators (2013 data)**

The template provided by the European Commission, populated with data from the National Statistical Office (Statistik Austria), is enclosed. Austria has decided to continue to report national data, as the target pursuant to Article 3 EED was also set based on national data.

The difference between the national data and EUROSTAT data totals 1 204.6 ktoe or 4.3 % and arises mainly from the different classification of energy source use in iron and steel production for non-energy consumption. Eurostat allocates around 1 258 ktoe to final energy consumption, whereas Statistik Austria allocates it to non-energy consumption.

The indicators based on national data are set out in the appendix in the requested format and can be briefly summarised as follows.

Indicators 2013				
i)	Primary energy consumption (other than non-energy consumption)		31.19	Mtoe
ii)	Total final energy consumption		26 745	ktoe
iii)	<b>final energy consumption by sector</b>			
	Households		6 647	ktoe
	Services		2 663	ktoe
	Industry Sector		8 021	ktoe
	agriculture		566	ktoe
	Transport (including transmission)		8 848	ktoe
iv)	<b>Gross value added by sector, nominal</b>			
	Services		174 171	Million EUR
	Industry		73 445	Million EUR
v)	Disposable income of households		185 832	Million EUR
vi)	Gross Domestic Product		281 062	Million EUR
	<b>Conversion efficiency</b>			
vii)	Electricity generation from thermal power generation		1 620	ktoe
viii)	Electricity generation from combined heat and power plants		868	ktoe
ix)	Heat generation from thermal power generation		2 097	ktoe
x)	Heat generation from combined heat and power plants		1 225	ktoe
xi)	Fuel input for thermal power generation		5 687	ktoe
	Fuel input for combined heat and power plants		2 655	ktoe
	Fuel input for heat generation		1 014	ktoe
	Energy transmission losses		494	ktoe
xii)	Passenger transport		12 282	Million pkm
	Rail		12 282	Million pkm
xiii)	Freight transport		45 442	million tkm
	Inland water transport		2 406	million tkm
	Road		23 758	million tkm
	Rail		19 278	million tkm
xv)	Population		8 451 860	-
	Total number of households (primary residences)		3 722 200	-

### 3. Legislative measures: the Federal Energy Efficiency Act

#### Aim of the Federal Energy Efficiency Act

The substantive aim of the Federal Energy Efficiency Act (EEffG) is to implement Directive 2012/27/EC on energy efficiency (20 % improvement in energy efficiency by 2020) and the closely related promotion of energy efficiency measures. The EEffG was adopted on 9 July 2014 by the National Council (Nationalrat, i.e. the lower house of the Austrian Parliament) with the required constitutional majority. Once it had been discussed in the Federal Council (Bundesrat, i.e. the upper house of the Austrian Parliament), it was published in the Federal Law Gazette on 11 August 2014.

Indirectly, this law also aims to improve security of supply by lowering energy imports, increase the proportion of renewable energy in the energy mix and bring about a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

The Energy Efficiency Act seeks to bring about an improvement in the relationship between energy input and output through more efficient use of energy, and raise awareness of the need for efficient energy use. Doing this will not only make it possible to achieve considerable energy, and thus potential cost, savings: improving energy efficiency also has a positive impact on the environment.

The EEffG sets a target of final energy consumption not exceeding 1 050 PJ by 2020.

It also sets a cumulative energy efficiency target of 310 PJ. These targets are to be reached by means of the supplier obligation (cumulatively 159 PJ) and what are referred to as strategic energy efficiency measures (cumulatively 151 PJ). These include measures such as domestic environmental subsidies, renovating buildings to improve their energy efficiency, etc.

#### Energy saving obligation scheme for energy suppliers

Energy suppliers who supply more than 25 GWh to Austrian end consumers must demonstrate that they have carried out energy efficiency measures equivalent to 0.6 % of the total energy they supplied the previous year at their own or others' end customers.

Measures count as energy efficiency measures if they improve the energy input/output ratio (for example of an appliance or a process) that were implemented on the basis of a demonstrable incentive (thus providing 'additionality' and 'materiality') and can, on the basis of an attestation, be attributed to the energy supplier. For example, if an energy supplier supplied 50 GWh to Austrian end consumers in 2014, it must, in 2015 (the first year in which the supplier obligation applies), demonstrate energy efficiency measures amounting to 0.3

GWh. **40 % of the measures** must be implemented in households.

Energy suppliers have four ways of fulfilling their obligation:

- 1) measures can be taken by the supplier itself;
- 2) measures can be taken by third parties via contractual agreements;
- 3) third parties can be tasked via a call for tenders with implementing energy efficiency measures on behalf of the energy supplier;
- 4) in lieu of measures, the obligation can be met by a compensation payment of 20 cents per kWh.

A national energy efficiency monitoring body verifies fulfilment of this obligation.

#### Energy audit obligation

The EEEG requires large (energy consuming) businesses to implement an energy management system (EMS) or to carry out an energy audit (EA) every four years.

#### Federal energy saving obligation

The Federal Government has committed to carry out energy efficiency measures amounting to 48.2 GWh on all the heated or cooled buildings in Austria that it owns and occupies between 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2020. In accordance with the notification of December 2013, this equates to an annual renovation rate of 3 %. However, the Federal Government is not required to limit itself to thermal renovation measures: improvements in facility management, changes to behaviour of building users, savings through energy saving contracting etc. are also permissible. This ensures that the target is met in the most efficient and cost-effective way possible.

With regard to buildings owned by the Federal Real Estate Company (BIG) and used by the Federal Government, the Federal Government together with BIG is to carry out energy efficiency measures amounting to 125 GWh in the period 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020. The Federal Government, in cooperation with BIG, is thus making an exemplary contribution to improving Austria's final energy consumption in the area of public buildings.



#### 4. Building inventory

Although Austria has adopted the approach set out in Article 5(6) to fulfilling its obligations under Article 5 EED and is thus not strictly required to maintain a building inventory, the EEEffG provides for the use of the Austrian Register of Buildings and Dwellings (GWR, see GWR Act, Austrian Federal Law Gazette BGBl. I No 125/2009) and the related energy certificate database for recording data on public buildings. Data on the characteristics of buildings, energy use data and energy certificates for each building owned and used by the Federal Government is to be entered into the GWR and kept up to date.

There are plans to set up an area for public buildings in the GWR and enter the first data for the relevant public buildings by the end of 2015. The most recent data on buildings affected by the obligation under Article 5 EED were already provided with the notification of December 2013. According to those data, the obligation applies to **788 283 m<sup>2</sup>** (conditioned gross floorspace).

Almost 99 % of that floorspace is owned by just three bodies: the Federal Ministry of Defence and Sport, the Federal Ministry of Justice and the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, the Environment and Water Management. The biggest share (69 % or 544 955 m<sup>2</sup>) is held by the Federal Ministry of Defence and Sport, followed by the Federal Ministry of Justice with around 19 % (146 874 m<sup>2</sup>) and the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, the Environment and Water Management with around 11 % (87 198 m<sup>2</sup>).

#### 5. Energy savings pursuant to Article 5

##### Austria's objectives

In the notification of December 2013, Austria committed to making savings pursuant to Article 5(6) amounting to 48.2 GWh in public buildings in the period 2014-2020. Section 16 EEEffG requires that a concrete plan specifying which measures are to apply when in which public buildings be drawn up by the end of 2015. Such a plan will thus only be ready at the end of 2015.

##### Savings in the relevant public buildings in 2014

Measures in the buildings to which the obligation under Article 5 EED consisted, in 2014, substantially of

1. new energy contracting projects;
2. energy renovation measures outside of contracting projects, and
3. maintaining energy management systems.

#### 1. *Energy contracting*

New energy contracting projects were launched by the Federal Ministry of Justice in 2014. The energy saving arises from the contractually guaranteed energy savings, adjusted for any changes in capacity such as changes to heating degree days, utilisation, etc. The savings were calculated by the 'Federal Government energy experts' enshrined in Section 16 EEffG and totalled 3 495.95 MWh/a in 2014.

#### 2. *Energy renovation measures*

Energy renovation measures outside the scope of contracting projects were carried out by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, the Environment and Water Management. The calculations were made by the 'Federal Government energy experts' enshrined in Section 16 EEffG and were based on the criteria used to make calculations for energy certificates. The savings for 2014 total 25.5 MWh.

#### 3. *Energy management*

Savings from energy contracting projects that were contractually agreed prior to 2014 are not taken into account. However, such projects often also involve the installation of energy management systems that include ongoing annual energy accounting and awareness raising measures. Savings from these energy management systems, which are implemented afresh each year, have been calculated at 232.01 MWh by the 'Federal Government energy experts' enshrined in Section 16 EEffG.

Thus, we were able to achieve a total of **3.7 GWh in energy savings in 2014 in the buildings covered by Article 5**. If the overall target of 48.2 GWh were to be distributed evenly over the obligation period, measures to achieve a long-term sustainable annual energy saving of 1.7 GWh would be needed each year. The 3.7 GWh achieved are significantly higher than this target value.

## 6. National energy efficiency target

In accordance with **Directive 2006/32/EC (Energy End-use Efficiency and Energy Services Directive - ESD)**, Austria has calculated a saving target of **80.4 PJ in 2016**. Accordingly, at least 80.4 PJ of final energy consumption should have been saved through energy efficiency measures by 2016.

Measures in the Austrian Federal Government's current programme 2013-2018 (Austrian Federal Government, 2013) are intended to ensure that *'an efficient, affordable and socially acceptable energy system'* guarantees *'security of supply, prosperity, competitiveness and an environment fit to live in'*.

This emphasises the key role that enhancing energy efficiency has been given in Austria's energy policy.

The **Energy Efficiency Act**, adopted in summer 2014 (BGBl. I 72/2014) and notified to the European Commission on 1 September 2014 by MNE(2014) 55101, set a target of end energy consumption not exceeding 1 050 PJ by 2020.

## 7. Energy savings pursuant to Article 7

Austria is continuing to pursue the plan already notified to the European Commission in the Article 7 notification (BMWFJ 2013) for introducing alternative strategic measures to achieve the saving target pursuant to Article 7 EED. This means that for the purposes of implementing Article 7, Austria has opted for a system in accordance with Article 7(9), implementing both policy measures and obligation schemes.

As the data collection in connection with the energy efficiency measures launched in 2014 is not yet complete, the savings achieved in 2014 will not be able to be reported until the 2016 progress report.

## **Appendix: European Commission template for reporting indicators**

(see Excel file attached)